

FIG. 2

Encryption Procedure

Take of message M as an element in a Galois field $GF(2^k)$ and Operate with secret polynomials $\beta 1(\alpha), \dots, \beta_t(\alpha)$ F(X): Primitive polynomial in $GF(2^k)$, $F(\alpha)=0$, $M(\alpha)=M\beta_1(\alpha)\cdot M\beta_2(\alpha)\cdots M\beta_t(\alpha)$ mod $F(\alpha)$

Scramble $M(\alpha)$ with noise $r(\alpha)$: $M(\alpha) \longrightarrow \Gamma \in GF(2^n)$ $r(\alpha) \in Galois \ Field \ GF(2^{n-k}),$ Φ^{-1}_{nk} : Mapping given by combining $M(\alpha)$ and $r(\alpha)$ in series and Permutation between them.

$$\Gamma \longmapsto C = \{C_i(M)\}$$

Multiply Γ by γ^x and get $C(M)$:

 $C_i(M)$ is the ith order coefficient of $C(M)$ in $GF(2^n)(i=0\sim n-1)$.

 $GF(2^n)(i=0\sim n-1)$.

End

FIG. 3

Equivalent Procedure to the Encryption

Message $M=(m1,\dots,mk)$ is transformed into $C(M)=\{Ci(M)\}$ by substituting M for X in Public key $C(X)=\{C1(X),\dots,Cn(X)\}$.

Ci(M): Polynomials in $m1, \dots, mk$

End

FIG. 4

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Decryption
 C(M) = C_1(M) + C_2(M) \cdot X + \cdots + C_n(M) \cdot X^{n-1}
 is multipled by \gamma^{-x}.
 \Gamma = C(M) \cdot \gamma^{-x}. (Algebraic Operation)
 \Gamma is mapped by \Phi nk and separated into
 M(\alpha) and noise r(\alpha).
 \Phi nk: the inverse permutation of \Phi nk \Gamma \Theta \Theta \Theta \Theta \Theta \Theta \Theta \Theta
                      (Permutation)
                                   GF(2^n) \longrightarrow GF(2^k)
                                   Reducing the dimension from n to k
\mathsf{M}(\alpha) is multiplied by (\beta_1(\alpha) \cdot
\beta_2(\alpha) \cdots \beta_t(\alpha) into M^t M(\alpha) \longmapsto M^t, and
M = M^{tf} (f \in N)
                             End
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FIG. 5

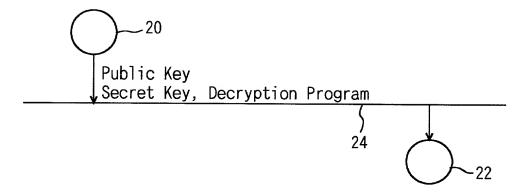


FIG. 6

